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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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LIFE FOR A LIFE.

It was late in the spring of '96 that I found myself in a little town of northwest Montana, whither I had gone from New York in search of health and recreation. The town was only a few miles from the Flathead reservation, to which I made frequent visits, and in time I became acquainted with many of the Indians. It was almost a daily custom with me to arise before daybreak and make my way to an adjacent spur of the Rocky mountains and there await the sunrise—a magnificent spectacle. In one of these morning reveries which the beauty of the scene engendered an idea entered my mind, the subsequent carrying out of which resulted in laying bare the secret of a tragedy which otherwise probably would have remained a mystery forever.

I had been a member of a camera club in the east and an expert amateur photographer. From my elevated position among the crags I had a very extensive view of the surrounding country, as well as the picturesque little town that nestled almost beneath my feet. The thought suddenly occurred to me one morning that if I had brought my parachute camera with me I should have been able to get some splendid views. Accordingly I telegraphed for the outfit and received it in a few days.

Among the acquaintances I made was a young Indian of the name of Ren, an adopted son of a Mr. Warren, a business man of the town. Ren, who had been graduated from the Carlisle school, was a Hercules in stature, handsome of feature and mild and gentle in his manners. He and I became fast friends and for hours at a time I sat in some cozy nook in the mountains listening to his tales of Indian life and adventure.

A few weeks before the time set for my departure my landlady asked me to take some views of the town that she might retain as souvenirs. So the next afternoon I went to the spot I had selected as the most desirable spot from which to take the views, having delayed the trip until late in the afternoon so as to avoid the fierce heat of the sun. It was rapidly turning dusk when I packed my traps and started down the mountain side for my boarding house. I had gone but a short distance when I nearly stumbled over the prostrate figure of my friend Ren, whom I had not seen for several days, and who was so deeply wrapped in thought that he was apparently unconscious of my approach. When I called him by name, he instantly sprang to his feet, and grasping me by the arm, at the same time fixing his lustrous dark eyes upon my doubtless rather anxious face, said: "My white friend, you have no doubt many times wondered at my secretiveness concerning my parentage and probably have attributed my silence on the subject to a desire to hide a shameful birth. But as you will soon leave me, after bringing me much pleasure in our short acquaintance, I wish to relieve your mind from any doubts you may have formed as to my birth and parentage."

I frankly told him that I really thought it strange that he avoided all reference to his father, and added that probably there was some secret vow which he preferred to shelter in his own bosom instead of having others share it with him.

"You are partly right," he said, with a slight tone of bitterness in his voice. "Now, follow me, and I will explain the cause of my silence."

I followed his lead, and we soon entered an inclosure formed by the abutting sides of two giant crags. There, halting near the centre, he pointed to a white stone slab, which bore the legend, now dimly visible in the gathering gloom:

"MY FATHER."

"There," he said in a voice choking with emotion, "lies the body of one murdered, stabbed to death in cold blood by a cowardly white man. Though it is now nearly 14 years since that occurred and I was then a lad of 6 years, I can recall everything that took place on that fatal day.

"I had gone into camp to procure something to eat when I was greatly surprised to see the form of my father stretched at full length on the ground and surrounded by a number of the tribe. Young as I was, a dread suspicion of what had occurred at once took possession of me, and breaking through the crowd, I threw myself upon his prostrate form imploring him to speak to me. My voice seemed to restore him to consciousness, for, turning his eyes toward me with a look that haunts me to this day, he motioned me to bend closer to his lips that I might not miss a single word of his dying wishes. After some water had been given to him he seemed to recover slightly and grasping my hand he hissed rather than said, in a voice husky with pain and exhaustion:

"'My por boy, your father is dying, stricken down by the cowardly knife of Frank West, the cowboy. My life is ebbing fast, but as it dies in me it must live in you to mete out justice to my slayer. He must die at your hands, with the same knife, and let this be done ere you reach man's estate.'

"By a mighty effort he raised himself to a sitting position, and drawing a knife from beneath his blanket, placed it in my hands, saying, 'Remember, my son—remember,' and with his gaze fixed on my face, he sank slowly backward and expired."

The young man's form trembled with emotion for some minutes, but he soon composed himself and continued: "I shall be 21 years old in another month, and still father's wish is not accomplished. I am continually brooding over my failure to carry out his commands; that makes me seem sullen and morose at times."

As night had fallen, we retraced our steps down the mountain to my boarding house, where Ren bade me an affectionate good night at the door, and then betook himself to the home of Mr. Warren, who was, as I afterward learned, intimately acquainted with his father's murderer, and who at the death of Ren's father had taken Ren as his adopted son.

After supper I returned to my room to examine the results of my day's picture taking, which consisted of a dozen or more views of the town taken at various altitudes with my flying parachute camera. After looking over two or three of the plates, I grew tired of the work and put the job off until the following day, when I would have more time. I then sauntered forth for a quiet stroll and a smoke before turning in for the night.

My walk led me in the direction of the county jail, on reaching which I was surprised to see the place surrounded by a large crowd of people. Upon inquiry I learned that a murder had been committed and that the victim was Mr. Warren, Ren's adopted father. One of the jail officers told me that Ren, after leaving me, proceeded directly to his home and finding Mr. Warren absent from his room, went to the roof, thinking that the old man might have gone there, as the night was warm. He was horrified to find the lifeless body of his foster father, who had been strangled to death.

Rushing to the street, he immediately gave the alarm, but the assassin had left no clew to his identity, and must have had ample time to escape between the time the murder was done and the finding of the body by Ren.

The theory that seemed most plausible was that the murderer had entered for the purpose of robbing the place, knowing that Ren was absent and that the old man kept no servants, but upon being surprised by Mr. Warren in his work of plunder, he had strangled the old man to death and then carried him to the roof intending to throw him to the street below, and thus give color to the opinion that the old man had come to his death by accident. But evidently fearing that he would be discovered in the act, he abandoned the scheme, left the body on the roof and made good his escape.

I had but five days more to stay in this town, so I set about packing my trunk in order to be in time for the express which would leave on the coming Thursday. Before taking my departure I invited Ren to my rooms to spend an evening, which perhaps would be the last in his company. Ren accepted my invitation and promised to be on hand early. On Wednesday evening, the evening designated, I was busy working on the photographs which I intended to turn over to Mrs. Good and had completed my task with the exception of one plate, which I was working on.

I produced a clear picture on the plate, and no sooner had I gazed on its contents than a feeling came over me that I will retain in my memory to the longest day of my life.

Everything was too clear to me now. On the afternoon that Mr. Warren was murdered, I was up in the mountains and had sent my parachute camera flying through the air in the direction of Mr. Warren's house. It happened along just at the time when the unfortunate man was going to his death at the hands of a murderer whom I had photographed with his face upturned to the eye of the camera, which was passing directly above Mr. Warren's roof. The murderer in the picture was just in the act of throwing the old gentleman to the street below, but, his attention being attracted at seeing my camera flying in the air, his curiosity increased and by gazing at it steadily he was photographed in his murderous act.

It evidently could not have taken him long to come to the conclusion that he had foolishly trapped himself, for, leaving the body of the old gentleman on the roof, he had escaped. I was very much excited by the important discovery I had made, but decided to wait until Ren should call before I had made the affair public. A sudden knock at the door brought me to my senses and I hastened to open it, hoping that it would be Ren. To my surprise, a tall stranger confronted me. He described himself as Thomas Carter of New York City, a photographer by profession, and said that he came to this town on some business and had engaged rooms in this house and on the same floor with me. He added that while in conversation with Mrs. Good he had learned that I was an amateur photographer, and said if I had no objection he would like to assist me in putting my plates and negatives into shape.

A second look at the man's face convinced me he was the very person whom I had photographed in the act of murdering Mr. Warren. It no longer was a mystery. The murderer, knowing that he had been photographed in the act of leaving the old man on the roof, hurried to the street and traced the course of my camera to the mountains where I was stationed. His next move was to follow me to the boarding house, where he engaged rooms from my landlady and trusted that by describing himself as a professional photographer in approaching an ambitious amateur, it would be easy for him to gain admission to my apartment on the strength of his "bluff." Then he would carry off the very photograph that would have convicted him as a murderer.

I recovered my senses, and drawing my pistol pointed it at the man's head, at the same time telling him that if he moved one step I would fire. Seeing that I recognized him, Carter was convinced that I must have produced the picture that stamped him as a murderer. He grew frantic. The whole country for miles around would know of his bloody deed in a few hours. Suddenly he darted toward his room across the hall. I fired twice, but each time the shot went wild. I then rushed across the hall after him and tried to force the door of his room. He was preparing to escape, and called from the inside that if any person attempted to enter his room until he had vacated it, he would kill the intruder.

Just then I heard footsteps coming up the stairs and recognized them as Ren's. In another instant he was at my side. I hurriedly explained the situation to him, and in less time than it takes to describe it, Ren had forced open the door of Carter's room and made for the murderer, who was in the act of escaping out of a window that led to the shed over the back veranda. A shot rang out. Ren staggered, and placing his hand to his forehead, fell to the floor.

Carter was desperate now, and taking aim at me, fired again. Fortunately the bullet missed its mark. Taking advantage of this I sprang at him before he had time to raise his gun again and throwing my arms about his neck I made one mighty effort that brought him to his knees, and succeeded in depriving him of the smoking pistol he held in tightly clutched hands. Carter had realized that his only hope of freedom was to overpower me and had very nearly accomplished his task when the noise of the pistol shots and the scramble attracted the attention of the boarders below. Rushing up the stairs, they succeeded in making Carter a prisoner before he had time to get away. A messenger was at once sent for a physician, while the constable of the little town was sent for to take charge of Carter. Ren was placed in a sitting position and everything possible was done to make the poor fellow comfortable while we awaited the arrival of the physician.

The murderer was tied to a chair and placed under the watchful eye of a boarder. Again and again he tried to free himself, but finally gave up the attempt and confessed that his right name was Frank West and that it was he who murdered Mr. Warren because Warren prevented him from robbing the house. He also confessed that 14 years ago he murdered Ren's Indian father by running up behind him and stabbing him in the back. He was about to continue his story when suddenly his voice was drowned by a shrill cry, a cry that is very familiar to the ears of a keeper in a madhouse.

Turning our attention in the direction when the sound came, we saw Ren upon his feet, his dark eyes fairly dancing out of his head, every muscle in his huge frame trembling and a grin of determination upon his face. He crossed the room to where West was a prisoner, drew a glittering dagger from his hip pocket, and with the swiftness of a cat he cut the rope which held West firmly to the chair.

"You are free now," exclaimed Ren, handing West the knife that he freed him with. "Take this. Now face old White Wing's son."

At the same moment he displayed another knife and flourishing it high in the air he exclaimed: "This, West, is the knife you killed my father with, and I trust that Almighty God in heaven will give me strength enough to avenge my father's cowardly murder by killing you with the same knife."

In another instant the two men met in the centre of the room and for a few moments they struggled, tightly clasped in each other's embrace. Ren was decidedly weak from the loss of blood, but he fought West like a madman. Suddenly the two separated and West reeled about for a few seconds and then fell to the floor, dead.

Ren had succeeded in holding his antagonist in a vise like grip till he thrust through the heart of Frank West the blade that 14 years ago had sent his father to his death.

Turning to me, Ren said: "I have carried out my father's last earthly wish, for I will not be 21 years of age for three weeks to come." He made an effort to say something more to me, but the hand of death was reaching out for him now, and with a pitiful moan, he sank back in my arms. Just then the physician arrived. "Too late," he exclaimed, and so it was, for death had claimed one of the bravest men that the state of Montana has ever produced.—New York Evening Star.

THE HARMLESS RATTLESNAKE.

It Does Not Always Strike When Given the Opportunity.

I have seen a good many rattlesnakes—perhaps a hundred or more—in the Sierra mountains, but I have never intentionally disturbed them, nor have they disturbed me to any great extent, even by accident, though they were oftentimes in danger of being stepped on. Once, while on my knees kindling a fire, one glided under the arch made by my arms.

The last time I sauntered through the big canon I saw about two a day. One was not coiled, but neatly folded in a narrow space between two cobblestones on the side of the river, his head below the level of them, ready to shoot up like a Jack-in-the-box for frogs or birds. My foot spanned the space above within an inch or two of his head, but he only held it lower. In making my way through a particularly tedious tangle of buckthorn, I parted the branches on the side of an open space and threw my bundle of bread into it, and when, with my arms free, I was pushing through after it, I saw a small rattlesnake dragging its tail from beneath my bundle. When he caught sight of me he eyed me angrily and with an air of righteous indignation seemed to be asking me why I had thrown the stuff on him. He was so small I was inclined to slight him, but he struck out so angrily I drew back and approached the opening from the other side. But he had been listening, and when I looked through the brush I found him confronting me still with a come-in-if-you-dare expression. In vain I tried to explain that I only wanted my bread; he stoutly held the ground in front of it, and I was afraid that as he came nearer he might close in on me and strike before I could get away in such a tangle; so I just went back a dozen rods and kept still for half an hour, and when I returned found he had gone.—Atlantic Monthly.

Historic Trees to Become Matches.

The trees now growing on the farm (near Franklin, N. H.) where Daniel Webster was born are to be cut up into friction matches, a manufacturing company having paid $2800 for the standing timber upon it. The legislature of New Hampshire refused at its late session to pay $3000 for the entire farm, though many patriotic citizens of the state petitioned to have it preserved as a perpetual memorial of New Hampshire's great son.

TO DESTROY AN INDUSTRY

HAVEMEYER CONSPIRES AGAINST DOMESTIC BEET SUGAR.

Trust Magnate Makes No Secret of His Determination to Cripple and Crush a Great Agricultural Industry by Despotic Trust Methods.

For the avowed purpose of injuring and if possible destroying the beet sugar industry in the United States Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, has ordered a big reduction in the selling price of refined cane sugar. The reduction thus arbitrarily put in force for an avowed sinister object is from 5.03 cents to 3½ cents per pound for granulated sugar. As stated by the New York Journal of Commerce:

"The reduction is a blow aimed directly at the beet sugar interests of the country. It applies only to such sections of the country in which beet sugar competes, and is so important that it means that most of the beet factories will be compelled to market their product at a loss if they live up to the contracts they have recently made."

The cut in price affects only such sugar as is shipped to Missouri River points, the Eastern price remaining unchanged. The blow is aimed at the beet sugar refiners of Utah, Colorado, California and Nebraska, where nineteen-twentieths of the entire beet sugar product of the United States is manufactured. It is the practice of these producers to contract for the sale of their entire output at a discount of ten points from the Sugar Trust's figures, and at this discount the beet sugar makers have been able to easily market all their sugar. If compelled to go ten points below the trust's cut price of 3½ cents the beet sugar refineries would be subjected to a heavy loss and would probably be forced to close their refineries and cease production. Incidentally, of course, the market for sugar beets would be destroyed, involving tremendous losses to the farmers, who have undertaken beet culture on a large scale.

The complete destruction of an industry which with a fair chance is certain to supply the entire amount of sugar required for consumption in the United States, in value something over $100,000,000 a year, is aimed at by Havemeyer. The sugar king is alarmed at the prospective competition of millions of acres devoted to the growing of beets of high saccharine content and of hundreds of beet sugar refineries scattered all over the country. So he decrees a thirty per cent. reduction in the price of cane sugar, hoping thereby to crush out this young industry before it has the chance to grow to formidable proportions. For the same purpose Havemeyer and his lobby are working tooth and nail to induce Congress to place raw sugar on the free list. He will not succeed in either scheme. The American people will not permit the destruction of the beet sugar industry.

The case of domestic beet sugar is ably and convincingly presented in a recent issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, in an interesting contribution from the pen of Professor Ernest Mas, one of the foremost chemists and chemical engineers of the world, as follows:

"Real American sugar is not cane sugar, and a great deal less glucose, that clandestine concoction of sulphuric acid and starch which might possibly, and with academic assistance be a sugar in theory—like, for instance, certain derivatives of toluene, a constituent of coal tar, but is not and never was sugar to the palate, in spite of its being called 'grape sugar.' Real American sugar is not potato sugar; not even the fine saccharine product found in sweet potatoes deserves that denomination. The real American sugar, the coming sugar, which is fast dethroning them all, is beet sugar. The manufacturing process is so simple, the sugar beet so rich in saccharine matter—nearly fifteen per cent—and the finished product so free from the objectionable features of so-called 'grape sugar,' that it is only a question of a few years when nearly every Western State from Michigan to California will have its quota of refineries.

"The changed conditions due to our war with Spain will ultimately and most fortunately cause us to grow our own sugar, save us $100,000,000 a year which we now spend abroad, give us wholesome syrups and develop a home industry equal to the requirements of home consumption. This, of course, providing that no Congressional interference should prevent a development so desirable. Let the sugar tariff stand as it is for several years, and while this may not exactly meet the views of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, it will surely have for rational sequence, permanent, cheap and wholesome sugar, home grown and home made sugar, beyond the control of dictation of the Sugar Trust or its affiliations."

Mr. Havemeyer may embarrass the domestic beet sugar industry by his resort to arbitrary cuts in price and to other unscrupulous methods, but he cannot destroy it. Home made beet sugar is here to stay, and its triumph will involve the downfall of one of the most obnoxious of all trusts—a trust which, curiously in contradiction of Mr. Havemeyer himself, is in no sense the offspring of a protective tariff, but which, on the contrary, clamors for the removal of the tariff in order that it may the more effectively injure and destroy domestic competition. Its days are numbered.

Helps Everybody.

When factories are prosperous farmers are equally so. This is what is now so materially aiding the tillers of the soil in the West, and especially in Iowa, where a surplus is produced. The policies of the Republican party are helping the masses.—Davenport (Iowa) Republican.

A Question.

Is there one free trader or tariff reformer in this wide land who would be willing to put the country back into the same condition it was in when the ballots were counted in November 1896?

Jollying the Farmer.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that the protective tariff has been used to "jolly" the farmer. That is exactly where the Courier-Journal is right. If the farmers of this country have ever had occasion to feel jolly it is now, when, under Dingley law protection, money has come rolling in to pay off mortgages, to buy new equipment, including the latest and most improved brands of agricultural machinery, and to roll up the account at the savings bank. Yes, the farmers of the country, as a general thing, feel pretty jolly just now, and it is the protective tariff which is responsible for it. There is no doubt about that. And the best of it is that the farmers are not the only people who are feeling jolly, but the jolly effects of protection prosperity have been felt by people in all walks of life everywhere throughout the country. As a producer of jollity the protective tariff has few, if any, equals, and we are glad to see that the Louisville Courier-Journal is at last beginning to recognize the fact.

A Southern View.

While we are not in favor of a tariff that protects trusts and builds up monopolies we believe that the interests of the country and specially the Southern States require some protection from the sugar planter of Cuba and his cheaper labor. The efforts of the Northern States to produce beets for sugar have not been successful, but the cane producing regions of the South offer splendid opportunities for those seeking profitable investment, providing an opportunity is given the planter. But if a reciprocal tariff agreement is made with Cuba the Southern States will be greatly crippled, and only the sugar trusts will be the gainer, for while the reduction in price will destroy the sugar cane business of the South, the duty taken off will not go into the people's pockets, but to the Sugar Trust.—Marshall (Texas) Star.

Point It Out if You Can.

Independent and Democratic newspapers are quick to class President Roosevelt among free traders because of his reciprocity views. But they forget to say that he qualified his reciprocity views in the following language: "We have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people. We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give advantage to the skill, energy and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers and wage workers." Will any free trader point out the abandonment of tariff principles contained in the foregoing words uttered on Labor Day at Minneapolis?—Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune.

"Sound."

The Boston Herald speaks approvingly of the Portland Oregonian as "a Republican newspaper that has always had sound ideas upon the tariff," and then goes on to quote the Oregonian as saying that "enough has been done for the manufacturers and wholesome reform would consider the interests of the consumers, especially those of the farming class." It will now be in order for the Herald to refer to Tom Paine as "a distinguished exponent of orthodox Christianity!"

The Belt Keeps the Mill Going.

The German Tariff.

All the commercial barriers that could be raised against other lands would not enable Germany to raise all her breadstuffs. During the year ending June 30, 1899, Germany imported from the United States 290,710,196 pounds of hog products alone, much greater than we sold to any other nation except the United Kingdom. It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the tariff law that is now before the Federal Council and which will be passed for the agrarians is not the same schedule of impost duties that will go into effect on January 1, 1904.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Missouri Minister's Theory.

The meeting of the presbytery of Kansas City was formally opened with a sermon by Rev. A. D. Madeira, D. D., of Independence, says the Kansas City Journal. He chose for his text Revelation xxi. 50: "He that sat upon the throne said, 'Behold, I will make all things new.' "The Rev. Mr. Madeira contended that man has been deteriorating mentally, morally, and physically, since the creation, and that he is now farther from a state of moral perfection than ever. "Human civilization is describing a descending scale," he said, in part. "Man is just as wicked today as he was in the days of barbarism. He is just as bloodthirsty now as he was then. The only difference apparent is that now, in these days of civilization, he is a polished assassin instead of a proclaimed barbarian." He illustrated his argument that man is deteriorating mentally by imploring his hearers to note the fact that every great man, from the statesman to the poet, that the world knows, was a being of the past. He compared the morality of past ages to the present in illustrating his statement that man is becoming more and more degraded as the human race lives. "We are living in the last stage of the world's existence," he said. "Man will grow so wicked that God will not be able to stand his sinning longer and will destroy the world. God will then make his children white as snow by making all things anew."

BULLER LOSES HIS POST

Is Relieved of His Command and Placed on Half Pay.

RESULT OF HIS RECENT SPEECH

General French, When He Returns From South Africa, Will Command the First Army Corps—His Selection a Popular One—Buller Would Not Resign When He Had the Opportunity.

London.—Sir Redvers Buller, of the First Army Corps, has been relieved of the command practically in disgrace, in consequence of the speech he made on October 10, after the luncheon given in his honor by the King's Royal Rifles, dealing with his famous dispatch to General White, in Ladysmith. He has been placed on half pay, and General French has been appointed to succeed him.

In the official announcement the War Office says that the Commander-in-Chief, "after full consideration of all the circumstances and the explanations furnished," recommended that General Buller be relieved, which has been done.

The appointment of General French is to take effect "when his services are no longer required in South Africa." Pending General French's return General Hildyard will command in Aldershot.

General Buller's supercession was not unexpected, but the manner of it has caused a sensation. It is understood that the Government endeavored to break the fall by giving to him the option of resigning, but that Buller declined to give way.

The morning papers all express sympathy for the unfortunate ending of a brilliant career, but they are unanimous that no other course was open after his indiscreet speech, and they express the greatest approval of the selection of General French to succeed him.

The speech which has caused the disgrace and downfall of Buller caused a great sensation all over England. In it he expressed his condemnation of the newspaper criticisms of men who were doing their best and risking their lives for the country. He asserted that nobody junior to him was fitted to command an army corps and he challenged the critics to name one. General Buller said he had been attacked on account of a telegram which it was said he had sent ordering General White to surrender Ladysmith after his (Buller's) attack on Colenso, on December 15, 1900, had resulted unsuccessfully. General Buller described his own and General White's difficulties at that time. He said that at that time he prepared a message telling General White that his (Buller's) attack had failed and he could not make another attempt to relieve him within a month in the then slow fighting.

General Buller said he read this telegram over several times, saying to himself: "That's a mean thing to send a fellow," but he knew the responsibility was his, and that General White could say, if he surrendered, that General Buller had advised it. The same telegram suggested that it might be necessary to surrender, and in that case General Buller made some suggestions as to what General White should do and how he should do it, thinking that it would be cover for a man whom he believed to be in greater difficulties than his own.

The London newspapers were divided in their opinions of Buller's speech. A majority of them, including some that were not hostile to General Buller, regarded it as an amazing blunder, and greatly regretted that the General did not adhere to his lately avowed practice not to answer newspaper criticism. Several papers declared that his explanation that he heliographed to General White, suggesting that it might be necessary for him to surrender and advising what to do in such a case, actually was in struction to surrender, and they condemned him accordingly.

SHIP WEATHERED GALVESTON STORM

Was Blown Upon the Island and Lay There a Year.

New York City.—A souvenir of the Galveston hurricane of September 8, 1900, reached this port in the shape of the British steamship Roma, which was blown broadside on the current and swept through four bridges with Captain Storm and his crew hanging on amidships.

Had not the wind changed to the southeast the Roma would have been blown to the end of the island and into the Gulf by way of the San Luis Pass. She was high and dry a year, lacking one day.

The Roma will be dry-docked and overhauled at this port, whence she will double Cape Horn for the Pacific trade.

SPEECH FREE IN VIRGINIA.

Provision in the New Constitution Finally Adopted.

Richmond, Va.—After a long and bitter fight the Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 37 to 17, adopted in the Bill of Rights a provision for freedom of the press and speech. It is as follows:

"That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments. And any citizen may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Plague Kills 1000 a Day.

The bubonic plague is ravaging Foo Chow, China, and its vicinity. Fifteen hundred cases are reported daily, and for two weeks upward of 1000 coffins have been carried out of the city gates daily.

Player Killed in a Football Game.

Sil Hugo, a member of the Michigamme football team, died at the hospital at Champion, Mich., as the result of injuries received in a game with a local team.

Prominent People.

Andrew Carnegie has been asked to become Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.

Empress Auguste of Germany has insomnia from drinking tea to reduce her weight.

Senator Hanna's secretary says that since 1896 five hundred children have been named after the Senator.

It is related of Hall Caine, the novelist, that he once worked in the Laxey lead mines, in the Manx Mountains, in place of a young man who was ill, to keep the young fellow's position for him.

LOWELL BANK'S BIG LOSS

Teller and Bookkeeper Robbed the Institution of $115,000.

But Securities Worth $800,000 Are Returned by the Absconding Employes Who Made a Settlement.

Lowell, Mass.—The financial troubles which had caused great suspense to the officers of the Merchants' National Bank for three days, owing to the disappearance of its teller, Albert G. Smith, and its bookkeeper, Lewis H. Swift, have been practically smoothed out. The bank has lost about $115,000. The directors officially state this, and at the same time say that they have returned "valuable securities."

The bank's loss, it is understood, is made up of two items, first, the stealings of the two men during the past two years, as shown now by the books, and secondly, that part of the cash included in the loot retained by Smith and Swift as the price of their bargain to return the securities valued at $800,000.

These "valuable securities," as described by one director, were returned in carpet bags, and represented bonds, notes and other negotiable papers and big bunches of money, all supposed to have been taken from the bank vault just prior to the time the men disappeared a few days ago.

The loot from the bank vault was delivered at the bank after the bank directors had been in conference with Lawyers J. C. Burke, of Lowell, and C. W. Bartlett, of Boston, representing the men. Lawyer Burke, when asked if his clients would be in danger of prosecution, said:

"I know of nothing which would indicate that the young men will be prosecuted."

The official statement of the directors follows:

"The time has arrived when the President and directors of the Merchants' National Bank feel that a statement is due the public. Certain securities belonging to the bank were taken from its vaults through the collusion of two of its employes, but have been returned. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000, and its surplus and undivided profits $294,000. Both are intact, except a deficiency of $115,000, which reduces the surplus and undivided profits to $179,000."

NEGRO BURGLAR LYNCHED.

Pursued by Bloodhounds in South Carolina and Hanged When Caught.

Columbia, S. C.—An unknown negro was lynched in Hampton County, near the village of Estill. This is a few miles from the home of the Governor of the State. The man was detected leaving the house of Dr. Lee Peeples. He had gone in through a window, and appropriated articles of jewelry and a pistol.

When Dr. Peeples gave chase, the burglar used the stolen pistol against him, and succeeded for a time in stopping pursuit. However, the doctor's neighbors came to his assistance, and several bloodhounds owned in the vicinity were put on the burglar's trail. The crowd followed, cheering on the dogs. Through the woods they went for miles, and at last brought the burglar to bay. He was unarmed, except for the stolen pistol, and had emptied all the chambers early in the chase, so was easily taken prisoner.

The man did not give his name, even when the mob decided that he should hang. He was made to climb a tree, a rope was put about his neck and fastened to a limb, and then he was pushed off.

PREVENTED A MASSACRE.

Plot to Attack Another Garrison of Ninth Regiment Discovered.

Manila. — Owing to vigilance of Lieutenant Thomas M. Bains, Jr., of the Ninth United States Infantry, another slaughter of American troops by insurgents has been averted. It seems that Lieutenant Bains discovered a prisoner reentering a cell through a hole that had been let in the wall at Carbiga, Island of Samar, where several were confined.

An investigation showed a plan to fill the jail with bolomen and to call the guard, which would be necessary to get the door open, and then to attack the garrison. It also developed that the instigators were a priest and the presidente, both of whom have been arrested, together with several other prominent persons.

Other attempts have been discovered, but fortunately frustrated, at Pambajan and other points in Samar. Several persons have been arrested in connection with these.

TWO SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

One of the Condemned Pardoned to Meet His Trial For Murder.

Mount Holly, N. J.—John Young and Charles Brown, recently convicted of the murder of Washington Hunter, an aged farmer, of Riverside, were sentenced to be hanged December 3. Mr. Hunter, who was seventy-five years old, was attacked in his home on the night of January 29 by Young, Brown, Charles Miller and Otto Kellar, the motive being robbery. He was beaten into insensibility and died four days later.

Young and Kellar were arrested in New York City. The latter turned State's evidence, and is now awaiting sentence. Brown was located in Sing Sing Prison, where he was serving a term for burglary, and was pardoned by Governor Odell in order that he might be brought here for trial. Miller has not yet been arrested.

BIG FIRE IN SYDNEY, B. C.

Much of the Business District Burned With a Loss of Half a Million.

Halifax, N. S.—A disastrous fire occurred in Sydney, C. B. Three-fourths of the business district is destroyed, and the loss is probably half a million dollars. The town is a wooden one, much of it built during the last two years, since the coming of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company with its large plant. The property of that company is not affected. Many families are homeless.

Labor World.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has declined to admit women to membership.

The striking garment workers in Boston are fast getting recognition from the clothing contractors.

In London buildings containing over 1500 tenements, and erected solely for the working classes, are owned by the city.

Striking telephone linemen at Chicago have been notified to return or new men will be hired to take their places.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO

Burglars Loot the Postoffice, and Secure $75,000 in Stamps.

DUG A TUNNEL TO THE VAULT

Failure of Calculations Responsible For the Comparatively Small Loss—Thieves Intended, It is Believed, to Enter the Cashier's Vault — Came Up in the Stamp Room Instead—Their Escape.

Chicago.—Robbery of the Chicago Postoffice by almost exactly the same method as was used in the recent gold robbery at San Francisco has been discovered, and the loss to the Government is estimated at $75,000. A secret tunnel was found under the temporary postoffice building at Michigan avenue and Washington street. Through it the robbers gained access to the vaults, and stamps aggregating about the amount mentioned were stolen.

The robbers gained an entrance to the place from which they worked, under the postoffice, by breaking open a little door in the board wall which surrounds the foundations of the buildings. The postoffice, being a temporary structure, is on poles, and there is a space of three feet between the floor of the building and the ground. After getting through the trap door they crawled forty feet to a two-foot brick wall that separated an addition from the main structure. This they broke through.

Then they crawled nearly 300 feet under the main floor of the postoffice to a point directly under the brick foundations of the various vaults. By mistake they chose the south vault to operate on, containing the wholesale supply of stamps. If they had taken the next to the north they might have got $500,000 in cash and stamps.

First breaking through the two-foot brick foundation, they bored a section out of the thin pine floor and began operations on the bottom of the vault. This was one-quarter-inch steel. In it they bored ninety-seven holes, none of them through until the whole job was ready. Then a few moments' work with the drill and a hammer broke a section nineteen inches square out of the floor of the vault and access was easy.

They took from the vault booty enough to load a good-sized wagon. In the vehicle they drove away, and beyond Michigan avenue no trace of them can be found.

The amount of stamps was exactly $17,862 worth of one-cent stamps, $33,278 worth of two-cent stamps, and enough miscellaneous to make the total $74,640.

No trace was left by the men other than the work done on the walls and floors, except a dry-cell electric battery used to supply a light in the work. This was found on the ground under the vault. There are also finger marks and numerous tracks in the mud. It is believed by the police that at least three men worked on the job.

Entrance to the vault and the extraction of the stamps probably took place during Sunday when there was the least occasion for opening the doors of any time during the week.

Opportunities for undisturbed tunnelling into the temporary postoffice are good in the locality of the lake front. At night there are few persons in the vicinity east of the building, and work of that kind could be carried on in the darkness with little chance of discovery. It seems probable that the work took weeks to complete.

RIOT CALL AT BARGAIN RUSH.

Women Charge on a Store in Charleston, S. C.—Police Disperse Them.

Charleston, S. C.—About 800 women, many of whom were members of well-known families, were dispersed by the police while in a rush toward the door of a bargain house on King street. Alluring offers had been made, and before the establishment was opened the woman had blocked the street to such an extent that cars could not be run.

When the doors swung back the women swarmed in and dozens were trampled upon and hurt. Several women fainted. As the mob surged through the entrance glasses were smashed and the heavy barricades previously erected were twisted from their places. A riot call was sent to police headquarters and a patrol wagon filled with policemen was rushed to the scene. The mob was driven back and the police closed the store. The proprietor was allowed to open later in the day.

KILLED BY HIS AUTOMOBILE.

E. C. Benedict's Son and the Chauffeur Buried Under Machine.

Central Valley, N. Y.—While ascending Bull Hill, on the road from Central Valley to West Point, the 1800-pound automobile in which F. H. Benedict and a party of friends were traveling was overturned and Mr. Benedict was instantly killed. He is a son of E. C. Benedict, the intimate friend of former President Cleveland.

The automobile, accompanied by a four-in-hand, stopped in Central Valley to take on a fresh supply of gasoline, after which the party went on their way. They found easy going until Bull Hill was reached. Here too short a turn was made and the chauffeur overturned the machine, burying Mr. Benedict and himself beneath it.

Dragged to Death by a Colt.

John Touhey, a lad adopted from the Catholic Protectory in New York City by James Touhey, a farmer living near Plattsburg, N. Y., was killed in an odd manner. He was sent to a field to bring in a colt. After catching the colt he tied the halter rope around his own body. The colt ran away, dragging the boy over a field and a stone wall. The boy being missed by the family, search was made and his crushed body was found still tied to the colt.

Governor's Son Joined a Circus.

Governor McSweeney's fourteen-year-old son, Miles, a fine horseback rider, became infatuated with a circus that passed through Columbia, S. C. The boy seated himself in the circus train, and with the determination of joining the show went into another State. On the Governor's telegraphic instructions he was returned.

Eleven French Seamen Drowned.

The French brig Rene, from Newfoundland for St. Malo, has been wrecked on the rocks off Penmarch, in Finistere, France. The captain and ten of the crew were drowned.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat wearyingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

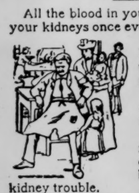
"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sage tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

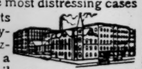
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 17th, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:20, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:05, a. m

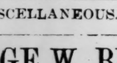
SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " " 12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday " " 5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " " 7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Cowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. and for Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and Monday, and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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*** Attorney-at Law, ***
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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ISAAC M MEEKINS,

*** Attorney-at-Law. ***
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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HOTELS.

KEATON'S HOTEL,
W. H. KEATON, Prop.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL
Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

THE BOOKER WASHINGTON INCIDENT.

The President recently invited Booker T. Washington to dine with him at the White House and the occurrence has been made the occasion of a good deal of criticism in the south. Some of his political friends regret that he should have followed up the exceptionally favorable impression he had made in the south by an act likely to offend the sensitive southern voter. Others approve his independence and hold that he is large enough to defy criticism. The incident is, of course, being made the most of by a partisan press. Conservative democracy, however, seems to be taking a very sane view of the affair. The Hon. Rufus A. Ayers, member of the constitutional convention from Wise county, Va., and formerly democratic attorney general of the state, voiced the general opinion of the intelligent southerner, when, in a recent interview, he thus expressed himself:

"President Roosevelt, as the chief magistrate of the nation, entertained at dinner a man who is conceded to be the foremost representative of his race, constituting many millions of the citizens of the country. I see no reason for all the excitement this has stirred up. The white people of the south thoroughly respect Booker Washington and are lavish in their commendation of his work. This being true why should they be so stirred up at the action of the president in an official way entertaining Washington? He is compelled to receive and entertain the representatives of Haiti, Liberia and other black people not as deserving as Washington. In my opinion, the criticism is uninvited and unjust and can in no way be attributed to a desire on the president's part to promote social equality with the negro."

Apropos of the above, it is an interesting fact and worthy of note, that in December, 1898, the president of the United States and the governor of Alabama were received and entertained at Tuskegee institute by Booker T. Washington. In writing of this visit the correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune said:

"No white hosts or hostesses could have been more courteous in attending to and more thoughtful in forestalling every want of their guests than were these refined and educated Africans during all the time of our visit.

"This was in keeping with the practice at Tuskegee Institute. In the last ten years hundreds of distinguished white men, from the south and north, have sat at Booker T. Washington's table. Booker T. Washington has been the host and there has been no protest."

Though it is thus evident that President Roosevelts' action in this regard is not without precedent, we regret that such action, unneccessary as it seems to us, was ever taken. The dining affair furnishes a welcome text for those southern politicians who, from personal reasons, are only too ready to point to the shadow of the negro on the wall. Many, through honest prejudice, will, also, be lead to believe that the President has herein wilfully set at defiance an unwritten social law of the south.

In our opinion, President Roosevelt would be one of the last persons in the world to wantonly antagonize the south or the southern spirit. The dining of Washington, the leading and one of the most cultured of his race, was simply intended as an official recognition by the Chief Executive of the representative of eight millions of American citizens.

THE SENATORIAL OUTLOOK.

The Raleigh correspondent of one of our Democratic contemporaries, discussing the approaching senatorial contest in North Carolina, writes as follows:

So far as the Republicans are concerned there is but one favorite, and he the present incumbent. Senator Pritchard is also strong in the affections of many men of affairs and influence in this State who have never been identified with the republican party organization. There is "faith" in Mr. Pritchard's re-election—certainly it his party and partisans control the next Legislature.

"Among Democrats there is considerable division of sentiment as to the particular gentlemen who should be honored on this occasion to the highest office within the gift of our people. Lee S. Overman, R. B. Glenn and Locke Craig are known to be candidates, and each has a large and very devoted following. There's likely to be some lively shaking of and punching up the persimmon tree for the tallest fellow. And there are, or will be, others."

The business interests of the state are, however, very well satisfied with the Hon. Jeter C. They want a statesman, a man who stands for economic principles and industrial development, and whose influence as a leader of the administrative party will be of the greatest value in furthering the material interests of North Carolina. One Simmons is enough for any state.

Goldsboro is the most "hen pecked" town in the state, the proportion of males to females being about 2 to 3. Perhaps that explains why Goldsboro recently tried it "dry" for a few months.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

No question is more important to the people of the south at large than that of good roads. Railroads can pierce long stretches of country, and rivers may roll down to the sea, but without good roads the people can reap the benefit of neither the one nor the other.

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we note that Governor Aycock has called a State road congress to meet in Winston Friday and Saturday of this week. The Southern Railway's special good roads train, operated under the auspices of the National Good Roads Association, will be there with its delegation of good road experts and an interesting meeting should result.

The cost of good roads is something that the average citizen does not appreciate. The railroads charge less than half a cent per ton per mile for hauling. Were they to charge a cent a mile a protest would go up from all parts of the country against the robber rates; yet the farmers pay fifty times as much to have their products hauled to the railroad station because the roads are bad and they do not care to give the comparatively small amount of money needed to get better highways that would cut down the expense. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of better roads that could be made. Farmers have no idea how much they pay for hauling their produce. The average cost has been estimated at 25 cents per ton per mile. With these figures before them it is difficult to understand why any farmer would object to special taxation to improve the public roads.

The Governor has named the delegates to the Winston meeting, but every salaried road supervisor in the State should attend and any one else who is interested in good roads and who can afford the time and expense. The congress should be representative, and will, we hope, be productive of gratifying results.

Senator Pritchard's recent Louisburg address has opened the eyes of everybody to the change in political feeling in eastern counties. The mill men, merchants, tobacco and cotton growers and dealers in these crops have had their business opportunities impaired and threatened by the course of the democratic state legislature, and their interests lie with the policies of the republican party in the nation. They are losers by every act of campaign politics or legislation that drives capital from the state or that will have a tendency to restrict our markets. They are thinking on the relation of politics to their own success, and this holds out the promise of a new and better, cleaner and more honorable era in politics in the Old North State.

The Newbern Journal furnishes us with the following pertinent comment:

"The fact is that President Roosevelt and his Southern policy is equally embarrasing to Republican and Democrat as it sets aside the "party regularity" of the first, and threatens Democratic party organization, because it takes away the political thunder of "federal patronage," which has done such effective duty in past campaigns.

"In other words, both Republican and Democratic politicians must get some new positions in coming campaigns, the first to prove their being in line with Republican National policies, the second, to show that the Democratic party has a business policy for the interests of the country superior to that of its opponents."

The curious biped called man seems to be away above par in Carolina. The gentler sex predominates by a generous majority in all of our towns. In Elizabeth City, however, there is no marked disproportion in the ratio, the census of 1900 showing 3,274 females and 3,030 males.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1901.

President Roosevelt returned from New Haven Thursday morning and on Friday morning held the first fully attended Cabinet meeting of his administration. He somewhat surprised his Cabinet by the announcement that he would write his entire message himself instead of calling upon the various members to write those portions dealing with the work of their respective departments. He further stated that it was his intention to state the facts, without making recommendations, in regard to several of the important matters Congress would have to consider. He read some excerpts from the message and the impression of his advisers was that the paper would be a conservative, terse production, probably somewhat shorter than has heretofore been the case. It is said that he will recommend the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry.

Secretary Root returned to his desk on Wednesday and found many important affairs awaiting him, the chief being the disposition of troops for the Philippines. The experation of terms of enlistment during the next three months will reduce the forces by about 10,000 men, and in view of the recent trouble in Samar and the recommendations of Lieut. Gen Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. McArthur, it has been determined to maintain the present strength of about 40,000 men until further developments warrant its reduction. No increase is contemplated, but it will be necessary to establish numerous small garrisons in order to effectually police the islands and maintain order.

CZOLGOSZ EXECUTED.

At 7:12 o'clock Tuesday morning Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime, in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of the murderers in that state, showing no particular sign of fear, but in fact doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber headrest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened around the jaw tightly he mumbled. "I'm awfully sorry I could not see my father"

Death was almost instantaneous with the turning on of the electric current. The execution consumed less than 4 minutes of time.

Literary Notice.

The Eclectic Magazine for November opens with an article, reprinted from the Nineteenth Century, in which an American journalist, Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, undertakes to tell, with candid good nature, "How America Really Feels Towards England." Mr. Charles Benham writes sympathetically and from personal knowledge of "The Empress Frederick:" there is an entertaining paper from The Edinburgh Review, in lighter vein than the quarterlies usually allow themselves, upon "Society Croakers:" Mr. H. W. Wilson presents a vigorous and somewhat alarmist view of the plight of British manufacturers "Face to Face with the Trusts:" and there are other interesting features, literary and political, with a short story, several poems, and an instalment of the clever "Londoner's Log-Book." The Living Age Company, publishers.

Cures Eczema and Itching Humors Through the Blood.—Costs Nothing to Try.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is a certain and sure cure for eczema, itching skin, humors, scabs, scales, watery blisters, pimples, aching bones or joints, boils, carbuncles, prickling pain in the skin, old, eating sores, etc. Botanic Blood Balm cures the worst and most deep-seated cases by enriching, purifying and vitalizing the blood, thereby giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Other remedies may relieve, but B. B. B. actually cures, heals every sore, and gives the rich glow of health to the skin, making the blood red and nourishing. Especially advised for old obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given.

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,
Real Estate and Rental Agent.

Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.

I offer the following properties for sale:

No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built. hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres, Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.

Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be nad on very easy terms.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executor of the late Whitmel Lane I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CALVIN LANE,
Executor.

Oct. 7, 1901.

Situations Secured
for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.
Massey Business Colleges
Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores **Mexican Mustang Liniment** is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only **one** proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

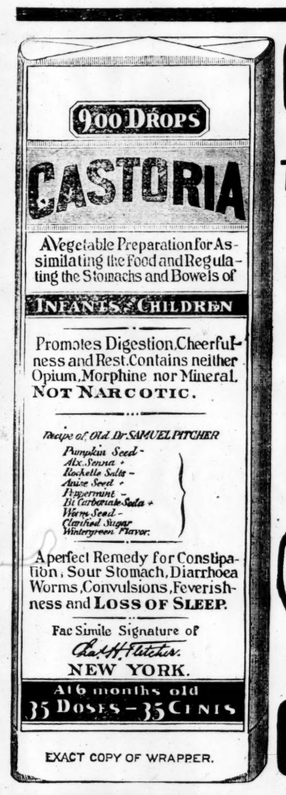
A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use **Mexican Mustang Liniment.** It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

Fish has very high food value. In fact, it is very nearly as nutritious as chicken or turkey.

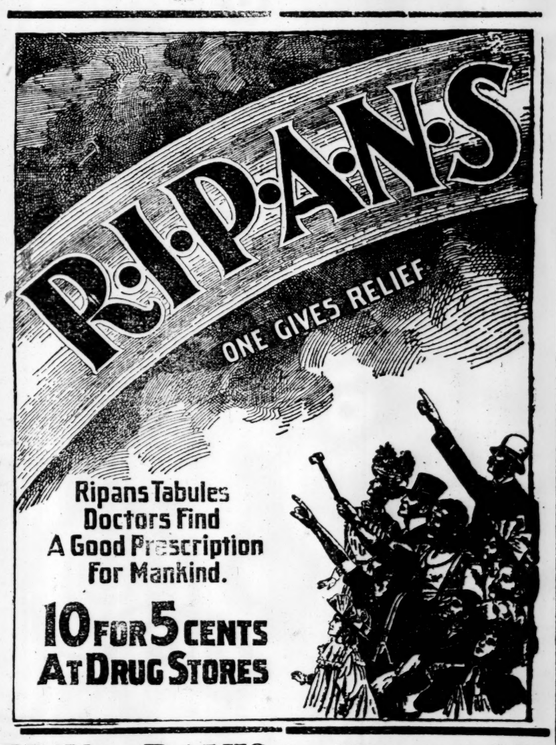
In the coaching days it cost from £5 to £6 to go from York to London.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

SEND US YOUR

JOB WORK!

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haft
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters
Etc., Etc
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK,
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

TAKING ADVANTAGE

Of the best is your duty first of all. Be fair with yourselves and see our new stock. It presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest of new styles, selected with experienced care as to quality; good taste as to styles; generous prodigality as to vanity—it is the right place to get the right goods at the right prices. Popular styles, late novelties, standard goods and newest attractions are all found in abundance. No question about our goods pleasing—they make none better. No question about prices being satisfactory—none can sell cheaper.

Ten thousand pairs of Men and boys **SHOES** from 75c to $5.00 a pair.

Shoes for Everybody.

Ten thousand pairs of Ladies, Misses and children **Shoes** Prices 25c to $3.50 a pr.

No one can miss finding their shoes here.

Walk-Over Shoes for men, $3.50 and $4.00.

Lewis A. Crossett Shoe for men and boys, $2.00 to $5 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

Everything that is wanted in **Gents' Furnishing Goods** you can find in our store.

Clothing for men boys and children, from a suit to $20. **$5.00**

Do not buy until you see us.

Hats and Caps

for every body, of all the latest styles and colors, 15c to $3.00 each.

The celebrated Regina Shoes for ladies $3 per pr.

These are only a few of many bargains. Come and see us.

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

Collections Made
Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

It is True

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Tailoring For Fall 1901-2.

I am now ready for Fall and Winter orders. I am displaying this season the handsomest line of samples in woolens ever shown. Let me make your suit now before the rush. You can get it when you want it. I guarantee every garment to be perfect as to material, fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship.

You Run No Risk.

C. RAULFS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A L Pendleton, W M Foxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector. R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A C. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, I F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs; Harbor Master, J Mollin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W C, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N; Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Isell and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. S. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

NOTICE.

North Carolina,)
Pasquotank County.)

Superior Court, September 1901.

J. P. Eaves,)
vs.)
Wilson, Jesse and) Order.
Raymond Forbes.)

This cause coming on to be heard upon motion for order of publication and it appearing to the Court that the defendants, Wilson, Jesse and Raymond Forbes are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, and after due diligence cannot be found in said state, that they have property in this state, that the plaintiff has a good cause of action, of which this Court has jurisdiction, same being for partition of a lot of land, near Elizabeth City, N. C.

Now on motion of J. B. Leigh, attorney for plaintiff it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for 6 successive weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County on the 11th day of November, 1901 and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted for a sale of lands described in the petition for division and if they fail to appear and show cause, then plaintiff will take the relief as set out in the petition. It is further ordered that the publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to defendants.

W. H. JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.

This 30th September 1901.

Safety

LIES IN SECURITY, AND SECURITY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE OLD AND ALWAYS RELIABLE

ALPINE SAFE.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE ALPINE SAFE & LOCK COMPANY,
(Incorporated)
CINCINNATI, O.

ABSOLUTELY :- FIRE-PROOF.

In construction, material and finish the Alpine Safe is superior to any safe sold, combining every feature for strength, durability and beauty.

NO POOL. NO TRUST. NO MONOPOLY.

For further information call on or address representative

GEO. P. STALLINGS,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

F. H. ZIEGLER,
Successor to John H Ziegler,
Undertakers' Supplies,
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty
All kinds of Cabinet Work done

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, October 31, 1901.

NOTE:

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? I you do try A. F Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure Maple Syrup.

Charles C. Clark, Jr., has been appointed Deputy Collector and Inspector at Newbern, to succeed the lately deceased Wm. E. Clark. In politics he is known as a "Gold Democrat," and has been a strong advocate of the principles and policies of President McKinley, and politically considered his appointment is regarded as a very strong one.

Wanted—A pig weighing about 30 pounds. Call at CAROLINIAN office.

The Twentieth Century State Fair at Raleigh closed Friday and it is estimated seventy-five thousand people attended. The Fair was a very successful one. The press has, however, raised a voice of protest over certain features of the Midway, some of which are declared to have been most base and immoral; lower than any seen at the World's fair or the Pan-American Midway.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

The Enoch Arden Company.

Tuesday evening a large and appreciative audience witnessed the appearance of the Enoch Arden Company at the Academy of Music. The program as rendered was a brilliant one. Mr. Goodwin is a master pianist. The vocal selections given by Miss Chase, the fair lyric soprano, met with high favor, especially her "Sweet Cozette." The melodious strains from Miss Van Wagner's violin quite captured the audience and received a constant encore. Her rendition of "Gavotte" and "Mazurka" was exceedingly spirited.

The second part of the program was Enoch Arden, Richard Strauss' novel musical conception arranged for the Company by Mr. Goodwin. It is a series of descriptive tone pictures knit together by the wording of Tennyson's great poem, a composition for reader and pianist. Miss Breneman is a talented elocutionist of charming personality and undoubted dramatic power. Prof. Goodwin played the musical accompaniment and at one point the violin and voice joined in, blending in one harmonious whole, giving added effect to the words of the reader.

The Company, an artistic one throughout, is making a trans-continental tour, which is to include the important towns and cities of the United States and British Columbia.

The Elizabeth City Fair.

Friday, the 24th, saw the close of the first Fair of the Albemarle Agricultural & Fish Association. The weather throughout the week was ideal, and the attendance, especially on Thursday when over 2,000 people passed through the gates, large. The racing and trials of speed gave evidence that there was some speedy horse-flesh on the track. Music was furnished by the Albemarle Fire Company's Band, and the presence of our local Naval Reserves and the Hertford Rifles added to the gayety of the occasion.

The disappointing feature of the Fair was the exhibit, which was unexplainably poor, the womans department and the floral display being the only creditable features thereof. The agricultural, fish and stock exhibits were especially small, and were by no means indicative of the varied resources of the Albemarle section in this regard.

A number of fakirs with their various devices added much to the variety of the occasion. The races resulted as follows:

Thursday, 24.

First race—First heat: Dr. S. K., first; Coldwood Fox, second; time, 2:28. Second heat: Dr. S. K., first, Coldwood Fox, second; time, 2:27. Third heat: Dr. S. K., first, Coldwood Fox, second; time 2:25.

Second race—First heat: Baron Wood, first; Bay Line, second; Robin Hood, third; time, 2:29½. Second heat, same as above, time, 2:25. Third heat: same as above, time, 2:28.

Third race—Frank Yocum paced against the track record of 2:09½ time, 2:14¾.

Rudolph Von Ohl was the starter The time was the best ever made on an Elizabeth City track.

Friday 25th.

2:18 pace and free for all trot, first heat, Geo. R. Peck first, Rara Avis second, Dr. S. K. third. Time 2:19½. Second heat, Rara Avis first, Geo. R. Peck second, Dr. S. K., third. Time 2:18¾. Third heat, Rara Avis first, Geo. R. Peck second, Dr. S. K., distanced. Time 2:18¾. Fourth heat, Rara Avis first, Geo. R. Peck second. Time 2:24.

The management can be congratulated on the quiet and order which prevailed throughout the whole fair, and the evidence of clean racing, manifested on the turf.

The "Saloon" Question.

One of the principal subjects of discussion in Elizabeth at the present season is the question of saloons or no saloons. The post-enthusiasm of the recent great revival held in this city, is manifesting itself in a vigorous crusade against the liquor traffic. The effort will be made in January to prevent the re-licensing of the local saloons, their present licenses then expiring. The question which the average citizen is asking himself is, what would be the result of such action, is it wise, is it practical? The examples furnished us in our own state certainly give small encouragement to those who would answer in the affirmative. While the CAROLINIAN wishes well to any reform movement, it cannot be blind to the actual conditions that exist, and the cold facts that confront us. In this regard it is well worthy of note that there is not a single town in the state of any size where such provisions prevail. Absolute prohibition has been tried in a number and has failed disastrously. Goldsboro furnishes us a recent and the latest example. The abolition of the licensed saloon resulted in the inauguration of the un-licensed saloon, the "blind pig" and the speak-easy." Men stooped to deceit and became law-breakers, drunkenness decreased not, and the second state of these towns was worse than the first.

The following clippings may be taken for what they are worth. Though they may not fit the theory of the reader, they are, at least, from any standpoint, interesting. Says the Savannah News:

"If the prohibitionists in this state should succeed in prohibiting the sale of liquor within the state's limits there would be, it is pretty safe to say, more drunkenness in Georgia than there has ever yet been. Whiskey and beer would be brought in surreptitiously from cities of other states, and there would be greater evils from liquor than there are at present. The people would not be as well off as they are now, and they would have to bear additional tax burdens because of the loss of revenue from intoxicants.

"If the prohibitionists could prevent liquor from being brought into the state—could prevent the people from getting it—they might lessen drunkenness by their plan, but in view of the fact that they cannot do this a general prohibition law, like the closing of the canteen in the army, would result in an increase in drunkenness. The only sure way to lessen the liquor evil is to educate the people against intoxicants."

And the Cincinnati Tribune adds the following:

"Temperance may be inculcated and a man may be made a prohibitionist by moral suasion; but temperance cannot be brought about by prohibitory legislation, and the fact is so plain that it is astonishing it is not universally admitted. Prohibitory legislation has been a failure in all countries and cannot be made a success in the United States. Liquor is sold in Maine, and Kansas does not go thirsty and will not. One of the leading effects of prohibitory legislation is to cause men to stoop to deceit to procure liquor, and to indulge in it to greater excess than if the liquor was sold openly and under reasonable regulations."

To our mind, absolute prohibition in a city situated as Elizabeth City is, and surrounded on every side by a country in which whiskey can be procured as easily as water, would be productive of no good, but much evil. We do believe, however, that the adoption of regulations similar to those recently enacted in Durham, providing for an early closing hour, would be a step in the right direction, for it is in the evening hour that the laboring man and the pleasure-loving youth do wassail.

The CAROLINIAN has stated the case as it sees it. Its columns are open for the statement of any other persons point of view. The question is one of vital interest to the public

Elizabeth City's Population.

The official directory census taken last week shows that Elizabeth City now has a population of 8,106. The directory will contain in all about 8,400 names. This includes the names of about 300 people living in the suburbs, just without the corporate limits.

In 1880 our population was 2,000.

In 1890 it had increased to 3,365—nearly doubled.

In 1900 the increase is from 3,365 to 6,678—another increase of a hundred per cent.

The exact figures of the present census make even a more favorable showing.

These figures tell their own story.

For Fish or Oysters go to R. A. Dudley & Cos.' Fish and Oyster House at foot of Main St. Everything is kept neat, clean and fresh.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:22 and will set to-night at 5:05.—Fair weather with a cold wave early next week.—The weather for the Fair was all that could be desired. The management evidently stood in with the weather man.—The Interstate Directory Company of Charlotte has its agents at work in this city gathering statistics for a city directory. The Company expects to have its book on the market, price $2.00, within a few days. The directory will answer a long-felt want, and will, doubtless, meet with a ready sale.—Mrs. R. O. Crisp has returned from a summer outing at numerous pleasure-haunts of the north. Her many friends here extend to her a hearty welcome.—Mrs. H. A. Graham and children of Salisbury, Md are the guests of Mrs. C. W. Hollowell at Bay Side.—Rigsbee's Minstrels, a band of negro comedians, occupied the local boards Thursday night. On the subject of minstrels, even the best, we are rather in sympathy with the familiar criticism contained in the popular song:

"These minstrel shows ain't got no sense.
It's just like wasting your fifty cents,
With such affairs they should dispense,
Only common folks go there."

The performance in question, however, was, to make use of the vernacular, the bumest of the bum. The "Cherry Sisters" were out-classed. The aggregation attempted to repeat the crime Friday evening. The public had been warned, however, and their efforts were frustrated by the non-appearance of victims.—For the the third successive Saturday night the electric lights have deserted the down-town mercantile houses in the hour of greatest need. We wonder if the rule of no-light no pay was adopted by the municipalty and merchants in their dealings with the Electric Light Co., if a marked improvement would not shortly result in our present system of electric lighting. The electric plant is a public utility that should be owned and operated by the city.—At the State Fair, held at Raleigh last week, the trophy most coveted by the various daughters of Eve there in attendance, the Chief Marshal's regalia was captured by Miss Margaret Hollowell, one of Elizabeth's most popular young ladies. One of the sub-marshals showed equal good taste in bestowing his favor upon another fair Elizabethian, Miss Gertie Greenleaf.—We understand that the representative of a well-known water-works company has opened up correpondence with one of our commissioners relative to the installation of a plant in this city. Here is work for our Chamber of Commerce. Power should be secured from the next legislature to submit the question of a bond issue for this purpose to the people, and if an affirmative vote is recorded, to issue the bonds. Elizabeth City has already too long delayed the establishment of a system of public water-works and sewerage. In this regard we note the statement which comes from the progressive little town of Wilson that the system of water-works now in operation in that city has become self-supportive. Why then do we continue to suffer inconvenience and court death and sickness by our present policy of procrastination in this regard.—

"I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!"
So sighed the immortal poet,
Standing beside the sea.
Ah, few of us have such trouble
And few of us sigh such sighs;
Our tongues are ready to utter
But we have no thoughts to arise.

—Miss Fannie Newby is the guest of Dr. O. McMullan on Pennsylvania Ave.—Mr. J. T. Engle of Jones, Raper & Co., is making a tour of the northern cities.—Master Morris, the 12 year old son of Mr. Monroe Bright, died Thursday night of a fractured skull, the result of an accidental kick from a horse, received at the Fair Grounds on the afternoon of the same day.—At the time of the recent appropriation for street improvement, it was promised by the then existing Board of Commissioners, before the passage of the measure, that, if the money was appropriated a part would be spent in improving those sadly neglected thoroughfares, Martin and Shepard sts. This promise was contained in an open letter issued to the voting public. The city got the money, but the two streets in question have not yet been touched. The trust, for which part of the appropriation was voted, has not been carried out. The CAROLINIAN would like to know why? Will some one please answer? The miserable condition of the sidewalks along Road st, south from Main, also, calls for attention. This is one of our most travelled thoroughfares and the present condition of the walks are disgraceful. They might prove acceptable to skilled tourists of Matterhorn fame, but for the average citizen they savor too much of the ups and downs of life.

Who ne'er has suffered—he has lived but half,
Who ne'er has failed—he never strove or sought;
Who ne'er has wept is stranger to a laugh
And he who never doubted never thought.

—The advocates of municipal prohibition met in the Baptist Church Monday evening. Addresses were made by various speakers. Those in charge of the petitions, now being circulated in the various wards, made their reports. The names of a majority of the voters have not yet been secured in any ward. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, however, and the work of canvassing for new signatures to the petitions will be pressed with added vigor.—Miss Dollie Freeman, formerly of this burg, now of Moyock, is visiting in the city.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

"Making Over" a Hat.

A Corry woman, who could not afford a new $5 hat, visited a millinery store, saw the late styles, went home, pounded her old hat for half an hour with a rolling pin, stuck a feather through the band and went to church the next Sunday the envy of all the women in the town.—Erie Dispatch.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Paul J. Bungart,
o——ARCHITECT.——o
Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

FULMER & WHITEHURST
(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)
Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.
We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.
Telephone 17.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.
—DEALERS IN—
Staple and Fancy
Groceries
Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.
We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.
Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.
Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev J B Trafton of Bellcross was in the city Sunday.

Pasquotank County Teachers' Association has issued an interesting program for its next meeting.

Mr F W M Butler returned recently from a brief visit to Columbia.

The colored State Fair is being held in Raleigh thisweek.

Miss Lizzie Cartwright of Edenton was in the city Sunday to attend the installation services at Olive Branch.

Miss Hattie Chavis of Winston has been appointed an instructor in Roanoke Institute in place of Mrs C E Fleming resigned.

Rev C M Cartwright of Edenton was duly installed pastor of Olive Branch Baptist Church, this city, Sunday afternoon. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Whitted, D D, of Raleigh, and the charge to church and pastor was delivered by Rev C W Duke, (white) of this city. Quite a number of local clergymen were present and participated in the services. Special music was rendered by the choir under the direction of Mr. G. C. S. Perry. Rev. Cartwright is an able speaker and worthy christian gentlemen and undoubtedly the church will prosper under his care.

Mr R C Cuffee of Moyock was in the city this week.

Here is a story from the Baptist conference at Leicester. It is about a minister. He found himself at chapel one morning without his sermon. "My dear brethren," he exclaimed, "I can only give you now what God will send me, but tonight I will come back better prepared."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Not a Song Bird.

"He said I was swanlike, I believe," said Miss Rawkis. "Wasn't that gallant of him?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Miss Peppery. "It was while you were trying to sing that he made the remark."—Exchange.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.
Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.
Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.
Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.
Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.
For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

Printing
Best Work! Lowest Prices!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH
But like everything else it should be the genuine article. Real economy in buying consists largely in getting good goods. If you would practice it with reference to your
Grocery
purchases and desire at the same time to live on the best that the grocery world furnishes, you cannot strike the road quicker than by way of giving us your order today.
LOVE, EVANS & Co.
WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WE GIVE REBATE CHECKS.
Get a cash register check with every cash purchase. When your checks show that the total of all your purchases have amounted to $5.00 we cash in the checks. It's just like finding money.
Remember, also, that our exhaustive stock of Chemicals, together with our assorted variety of toilet articles and druggists' sundries enable us to offer to the public prices that can be favorably compared with those of any drug establishment in the country.
We invite inspection. We defy competition. Call and make our acquaintance.
STANDARD - PHARMACY.
POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

SUN SHINE HOT BLAST - - - STOVES.
They embody new ideas in stoves.
They burn the gas that would escape from your old style stoves and convert it into heat instead of annoyance.
They can be absolutely regulated; hot if need be, cool if you wish.
They will reduce your coal bill one third.
They are substantially made, outside of polished steel lined with sheet iron and have double cast iron fire pots.
They are moderate in price.
You do not have to shovel them out; no dust, no dirt.
Before you decide on your coal burning device for this winter examine a "Sun Shine Hot Blast."
They can be had only of
P. W. Melick
who sells everything to furnish a house.

WILL YOU RIDE?
IF SO COME TO US FOR A
BUGGY.
Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.
Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

YOU SAVE MONEY
By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the
A No. 1 ORDER.
We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.
KRAMER BROS. & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A DOLLAR'S A DOLLAR
And presumably it is worth as much to you as to the next man. Why not save a dollar or two, then, by getting your clothes where you are sure of getting them just as you want them? The extremes of dress are here for those who want them.
Covering--body, head, hand, foot covering ---for all 7 ages of man. Men's Suits and Overcoats
are priced so low, quality and workmanship considered, that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.
M. WEISEL.
18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

TERRIBLE FIRE DISASTER

Many Persons Perish in a Fierce Conflagration in Philadelphia.

HEARTRENDING SCENES OF DEATH

Penned in an Eight-Story Building Men and Woman Die While Thousands Look on Unable to Help Them—Whole Business Block Threatened—Cause of Fire Unknown—Loss $500,000.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Twenty known dead and property loss amounting to upward of $500,000 is the result of a fire which occurred in the business section of the city. Over a score of persons were injured, and they were treated in the hospitals. The buildings destroyed were the eight-story structures Nos. 1219 and 1221 Market street, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and three three-story buildings occupied by small merchantmen. The big furniture building extended back a half block to Commerce street, and was owned by Henry C. Lea.

Philadelphia never in her history experienced a fire which spread with such great rapidity. At 10.20 o'clock a. m. the blaze started in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the sacrifice of life had been made and the immense loss of property had been accomplished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Men and women died a lingering, agonizing death in the presence of thousands of spectators, who were unable to lift a hand to their assistance. The rear of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building faces on Commerce street, a small thoroughfare. On the fire escapes at this end of the building two men and one woman were slowly roasted to death, while the horror-stricken throng on the street below turned sick at the sight. In the front on Market street a woman, driven to desperation, leaped from a window on the top floor and was dashed to death on the pavement. These are only a few of the heartrending scenes attending the conflagration.

Seventy-nine of the 100 persons in Hunt, Winkinson & Co.'s building when the fire started were employes, and the rest were customers and outside workmen who were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the new eighth floor. More than half of the firm's employes were on the upper five floors, and it was among these that the greatest number were killed and injured.

By noon the fire was under control, and at 2 o'clock p. m. a force of men ordered by the Department of Public Safety began the work of clearing away the debris for the purpose of recovering the bodies of the victims buried in the ruins.

The loss is estimated at $500,000, most of which will fall on Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000. Henry C. Lea's loss on the building is about $150,000. William P. Potts & Son suffered a loss of $60,000, while other occupants of the Potts buildings and surrounding property owners suffered losses aggregating $25,000.

MURDER OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

Killed While Driving to Meet Her Daughter—"A Trusty" Convict Arrested.

Concord, N. H.—Mrs. Nancy Jane Folsom was murdered in the town of Boscawen, a sparsely settled farming community fifteen miles from Concord. She was the wife of an industrious farmer. While driving from her home to the railroad station to meet her daughter returning from a school in this city she was waylaid, dragged from her carriage, assaulted and murdered and left among the roadside bushes.

The road from the Folsom home to the station is almost as wild as any in New Hampshire. Mrs. Folsom was waylaid about half way from her home to the station. Her head was crushed in with a conical stone, which was found near the scene, and was covered with blood.

George Greenleaf, an inmate of the county house of correction, was placed under arrest. One of his duties was to drive the cows to pasture, taking a route over the road where the murder was committed. Footprints were found which the authorities say tally with those of Greenleaf. Blood was found upon his shoes and clothing.

PAN-AMERICAN LOSSES.

Stockholders Will Lose the $2,500,000 and the Contractors About $1,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The decision of the directors to close the Pan-American Exposition on the night of November 2 has enabled the accountants to make a fairly accurate estimate of the loss which the Pan-American will suffer. It will exceed $4,000,000. The stockholders will receive back nothing for the $2,500,000 which they put in. Contractors who built the exposition will lose $1,000,000, and the issue of $500,000 second morigage bonds will be defaulted as well as twenty per cent. of the first morigage bonds.

The British Irish Policy.

Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, in a speech at Edinburgh, announced the intention of the British Government to propose new rules for limiting Irish obstruction and to reduce Ireland's representation.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED

Attack an Express Car With Dynamite, But Are Driven Off.

Brave Messenger on the Southern Pacific Makes a Stand With a Gun and Wins a Fight.

Portland, Ore.—The north-bound overland express train on the Southern Pacific was held up by two masked men fifteen miles south of Eugene. The robbers blew open the express car with dynamite, but secured no booty, having been driven off by the express messenger. The only booty secured was one pouch of registered mail.

Two men boarded the train at Cottage Grove, a short distance this side, near Saginaw, put off the fireman and his helper, uncoupled the express car, and made the engineer pull ahead a short distance. Their first act was to blow open the door of the express car, which they did with dynamite, tearing the door to pieces and badly damaging the car.

Express Messenger C. Charles was ordered out, but he refused to go, and with his shotgun commanded the situation inside the car. The robbers told him to come out or he would be blown up with the car, but he replied, "Blow ahead." A fusillade of bullets followed, riddling the car, but the messenger, who was uninjured, kept up a continuous fire from the inside, which held the robbers at bay.

A charge of dynamite with a burning fuse was then thrown into the car, but Charles grabbed it and extinguished the fuse. Next the robbers compelled the engineer to crawl up to the opening inside of the car, hoping to ues him as a protection from the messenger's shots, but the messenger kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head and still held the robbers at bay. The robbers then gave up their efforts to secure the express treasure, and went for the mail. They secured the registered mail, then cut the engine from the rest of the train and ordered Engineer Lucas to pull ahead. They ran to Judkin's Point, in the outskirts of Eugene, where they stopped and ordered the engineer to return and get his train.

The train arrived here in the afternoon. The express car is badly shattered, but it was brought in with the train.

GIRL RESTORED TO PARENTS.

Kidnaped by Gypsies Nine Years Ago and Cruelly Treated.

St. Marys, Ohio.—Nine years ago the daughter of Peter Bell, who then was ten years old, a miller living in St. Marys failed to return home from school. The belief was general that she had been drowned. A gypsy recently told Bell that his child had been abducted by a gang of gypsies nine years ago.

Bell at once made preparations to go in search of the girl, and with Mrs. Bell and their other daughter started for Indianapolis by wagon. They walked to Peoria, Ill., from there to Quincy, to Keokuk, Iowa, and finally traced the band of gypsies to Carthage, Mo.

When the gypsy leader was confronted by the father of the girl and local officers he drew a gun, but the officers overpowered him and he gave up the girl. The young woman says she had been compelled to beg food and clothing for the entire band of gypsies, who treated her cruelly. Mr. Bell intends to have the gypsies indicted and extradited to Mercer County, Ohio, for trial.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP GOOD.

Some Predict That the Total Will Be 1,500,000 Boxes.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Florida's orange yield this year will be about 1,200,000 boxes, according to the best estimates made now. The fruit is fine, and some say that the yield will be 1,500,000 boxes.

Many people have come into South Florida since "the freeze" from the northern part of the State, and they have acquired small groves, which have been enlarged, so that the orange growing acreage is increasing each year.

A larger number of oranges will be sold on the trees this year than heretofore. The crop in the Indian River region is also said to be good.

SEVENTY AND SEVENTEEN WED.

Child-Bride of a Veteran Becomes a Great-Grandmother.

Yokomo, Ind.—Milton Garrigus, commander of the Indiana G. A. R., aged seventy years, and Miss Marie Thomas, who has seen but seventeen summers, have been married. By the alliance the child-bride becomes a great-grandmother.

The ceremony was performed at New Castle by the Rev. Mr. Wing, pastor of the Christian Church of that place. Allen Garrigus, a son of the groom, was best man.

Gold Discovery in Holland.

Gold has been discovered in the Province of Overyssel, Holland, which borders on the Zuyder Zee. The exact location of the mine is kept secret. It is said that the yield in gold is three-quarters of an ounce to the English ton.

140 Chinese Rebels Executed.

It is announced in a dispatch received from Swatow, China, that 140 rebels have been executed, and that order has been restored in the Esing-Ning district, where several missions recently were destroyed.

The Insurrection in Samar.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers has telegraphed the Navy Department, at Washington, that the insurrection in the Island of Samar, P. I., has assumed very serious proportions. Admiral Rodgers has ordered twenty-six gunboats and the cruiser New York to co-operate with the troops in suppressing the outbreak.

Turkish Troops Accused.

Macedonian revolutionists accuse the Turkish troops of aiding the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone.

Newsy Gleanings

Cubans are about to open an office in Washington to push a reciprocity agreement.

United States Consul at Coburg, Germany, Ernst Gumpert, has received his exequatur.

Passengers are not allowed to sail from Cape Colony ports without military permits.

President Roosevelt will treat of reciprocity in a general way in his message to Congress.

The Board of Police of Boston has decided to reorganize the force, putting it upon a military basis.

Funeral directors from twenty-one States have just held their annual convention at Charleston, S. C.

The Russian Minister of Agriculture is framing a project for a gradual reduction of duties on imported agricultural machinery.

A committee of citizens of Harrisburg, Penn., is at work to secure a suitable memorial for John Harris, the founder of the city.

Iowa's Supreme Court has decided that a mere fine for keeping saloons open on holidays is unconstitutional, the law providing that the license of an offender must be forfeited.

BI-CENTENNIAL OF YALE

The President and Other Distinguished Men Get Honorary Degrees.

AN OVATION FOR ROOSEVELT

The Old University's Celebration Came to an End With Pomp and Ceremony — Elaborate Precautions Taken to Guard the Chief Executive — No Hand-Shaking at the Reception.

New Haven, Conn.—The ceremonies with which Yale University commemorated the founding of the college 200 years ago ended Wednesday, bringing to a triumphal close the great bi-centennial festival. The head of the nation was present in the person of President Theodore Roosevelt. England, Europe and the Far East contributed their share of honor when their representatives, men of academic renown, marched as delegates in the procession and participated in the closing functions. The Church, Protestant and Roman Catholic, sanctioned the day with the presence of famous prelates.

President Roosevelt received a great ovation while receiving his degree of Doctor of Laws. When the reading of the long list of honors had been nearly finished President Hadley advanced a step or two and with great impresivenes said:

"There yet remains one name." In an instant the great audience was standing. The President of the United States also arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes.

Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, President Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale.

President Roosevelt, advanced, bowed profoundly, and tried to speak. Again the audience cheered, and it was fully a minute before he was allowed to proceed.

He said: "President Hadley—I have never yet worked at a task worth doing that I did not find myself working shoulder to shoulder with some son of Yale. I have never yet been in a struggle for righteousness and decency that there were not men of Yale to aid me and give me strength and courage.

"As we walked hither this morning we passed by a gate which was raised to the memory of a young Yale lad who was hurt to death beside me as he and a great many others like us marched against the gunfire from the heights, and with those memories quick in my mind I thank you from my heart for the honor you have done me, and I thank you doubly, for you planned to do me that honor while I was yet a private citizen."

President Roosevelt and President Hadley entered the Hyperion Theatre at 10.30 a. m. The President of the United States was led to the seat of honor directly behind the orator's desk. On the platform were Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Secretary of State John Hay, Richard Olney, Chief Justice Melville, W. Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court; Presidents Eliot, of Harvard; Low, of Columbia; Patton, of Princeton; Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and dozens of other college presidents.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, apparently feeble and in ill-health, made his way to his place through a side door, and, leaning on the arm of Professor W. W. Farnham, was shown to his seat.

The commemoration exercises were begun with the performance of the overture to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg."

A poem entitled "Mater Coronata," by Edmund Clarence Stedman, in eulogy of the university, was then read.

The commemorative address was delivered by David J. Brewer, LL. D., Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, his topic being "Yale's Relation to Public Service." Justice Brewer was given an ovation on his conclusion.

Then came the presentation of honorary degrees and the investing of the recipients with academic hoods.

A farewell reception by President and Mrs. Hadley was held in the evening, and the presence of the President of the United States lent impressiveness to the occasion.

President Roosevelt and Dr. and Mrs. Hadley stood upon a small raised platform midway to one side of the hall. Close at hand were Secret Service officers and policemen. The purpose was to admit only those wearing badges. These numbered several thousand, and a great number of the general uninvited public also managed to gain entrance.

Particularly noticeable was the extreme caution, not only of the officers but of those having the affair in charge, for the adequate protection of the President. There was no hand shaking. The suggestion to eliminate this old-time custom originated with President and Mrs. Hadley, and was readily adopted by the President. It is estimated that 5000 persons attended the reception.

At the conclusion of the reception the President returned to the Farnam residence, where dinner was served at 7.30. The guests included President Roosevelt, President Hadley, Secretary of State John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, Archbishop Ireland, President Eliot, of Harvard; Seth Low, President Patton, of Princeton, Whitelaw Reid and Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Wreaths on Elihu Yale's Tomb.

London.—The wreaths sent by Yale University were placed on the tomb of the founder at Wrexham, North Wales, on the occasion of the opening of the bi-centennial celebration at New Haven. There was a large crowd present. The American and British flags were displayed and the schoolboys sang the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Olive Growers in a Combine.

California olive growers have united in an attempt to obtain better prices.

Hard Times in Europe.

The London Stock Exchange has been exceedingly dull of late. Various causes contributed to the stagnation, among them the industrial depression in Russia, Germany and France, the American uncertainty touching copper and railway developments, and lastly and chiefly, the South African situation.

Want Minister Wu Recalled.

Conservative Chinese officials are working to recall Minister Wu on the ground that his popularity in the United States is inconsistent with loyalty to China.

Atchinese Beat the Dutch.

The latest news from the Dutch East Indies is of the most unfavorable character. At Jeh, Sumatra, where a state of chronic warfare has existed since 1873, vigorous new outbreaks are occurring. The Dutch loss in killed and wounded in September considerably exceeds any previous month for some years.

Broke Pledge, Committed Suicide.

John H. Powers has committed suicide at Louisville, Ky., because he broke a resolution never to drink again, after he had kept it for thirty years.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	22¼
Firsts	20	@	21½
Seconds	17½	@	18½
State dairy, tubs, extra	21	@	21½
Imitation creamery	14	@	18
Factory finest	—	@	13½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¼	@	9¾
Small	10	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7¼
Full skims	1½	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	25
State and Penn.	—	@	25
Western—Choice	21½	@	22
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	—	@	2 75
Medium, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, choice	—	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice	2 60	@	2 65
Green peas, bags	1 30	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl.	3 50	@	5 00
Greening, per bbl.	2 50	@	5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl.	1 50	@	4 00
Pears, Seckel, per bbl.	2 50	@	4 50
Kieffer, per bbl.	1 00	@	2 25
Bartlett, per bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Grapes, Del., per basket	12	@	16
Niagara, per basket	10	@	15
Concord, per basket	9	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.	4 00	@	6 50
Quinces, per bbl.	2 50	@	4 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	8½
Spring turkeys, per lb.	—	@	18½
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	10
Ducks, per pair	55	@	65
Geese, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	13
Fowls, Western, per lb.	7	@	9½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	11	@	18
Ducks, L. I., per lb.	—	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb.	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
1900, common to prime	8	@	11
Old odds	1	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	87½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	82½	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.	80	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	65
Straw, long rye	65	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	1 37	@	1 75
N. Y. State, per bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Sweets, N. C., per bbl.	75	@	2 25
Onions, State, per bag	2 25	@	3 00
Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	2 75
Connecticut, red, per bbl	—	@	3 00
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	75	@	85
Tomatoes, per box	50	@	75
String beans, per basket	60	@	1 25
Egg plants, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Peppers, per bbl.	75	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per dozen	75	@	87
Celery, per dozen	10	@	45
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	75	@	1 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	4	@	10
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 50	@	3 75
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 1 N. Chicago	—	@	76⅞
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78⅛
No. 2 red	—	@	78⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	61½
Oats—No. 2 white	42½	@	42⅝
Track mixed	39	@	41
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	57	@	58
Lard, city	—	@	8.90c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	5½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 25	@	3 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 25	@	5 15
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 15	@	6 55
Country dressed, per lb.	8¼	@	9

NEW RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING.

Wood Still Outranks Steel In Importance in Industry at Bath, Me.

Bangor, Me.—While shipbuilding is prosperous all along the coast of Maine this year, Bath is particularly prosperous, and the new fleet turned out there in 1901 will be notable, both for aggregate of tonnage and for character of the vessels.

There are now under construction in the Bath yards naval vessels aggregating 21,435 tons, to cost $5,637,650, and merchant vessels, aggregating 27,400 tons, to cost $1,503,000, a total of 48,835 tons, costing $7,140,650. The grand total of vessels launched thus far this year and now under construction represents 74,214 tons, and, with ship machinery contracts now in hand, a value of $9,510,150. These figures establish a new record for Bath, both in tonnage and in value.

Wood still outranks steel in importance, the steel tonnage launched this year amounting to 4400 tons, valued at $770,000, while the wooden vessels aggregate 20,979 tons, valued at $1,000,500.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

The Substance of the Reports Received by the Commercial Agencies.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Unfavorable signs are rare in the business outlook. Manufacturing industries enjoy exceptional activity and most jobbers and retailers find no occasion for complaint."

Bradstreet's says: "Among the notable features brought out in trade dispatches to Bradstreet's this week are the reports of stimulated retail trade, due to cooler settled weather and advices of continued activity in all leading industrial lines."

To Grow Tobacco in Norway.

The increased duties on raw and manufactured tobacco agreed upon by the Norwegian Legislature will, it is expected, realize 1,000,000 kroners and cover the treasury deficit. Norwegian tobacco plantations are being started.

Increase in Wheat Exports.

Since July 1 exports of wheat, including flour, according to Bradstreet's, have aggregated 95,104,257 bushels, against 55,311,165 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

Steel Orders Booked Ahead.

The iron and steel trade is in good condition, and in some departments prices show increased strength. For the remainder of the year most of the mills have their production under contract, and in some lines a considerable tonnage of orders has been booked for the coming year.

Condition of Woolen Trade.

The woolen goods trade is in a between seasons condition of quietude, so far as new business is concerned, but orders already on the books of manufacturers keep the mills generally well employed.

A Scarcity in Railroad Cars.

Merchants and shippers in many lines complain that their business is handicapped by a scarcity of cars, which is in itself an evidence of the great activity of general business—the growth of trade in various directions having outstripped even the increased car equipment of many of the roads.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 229 in the United States and thirty-one in Canada.

SCHLEY TELLS OF SEA FIGHT

Gives the Court of Inquiry His Version of the Battle of Santiago.

EXPLAINS THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP

The Rear-Admiral Denies the Story That He Showed Fear—Describes How the Brooklyn and Oregon Destroyed the Spanish Ships—Declares the Hodgson Colloquy a Fiction—Clark's Testimony

Washington, D. C.—"And that ended the battle of Santiago, on the third day of July, 1898. I would like to say that I was very much impressed on that day with the fact that the officers and the men who were engaged in that struggle fulfilled in the very highest and the very noblest degree the traditions of the American Navy."

With these words uttered slowly, gravely and impressively, Rear-Admiral Schley concluded the most absorbing and thrilling story of the Santiago fight that has ever been told. The story began with the day before the fight, when Schley saw suspicious movements in the harbor, and sent the Vixen to notify Sampson. Earlier in the day Lieutenant Harlow of the Vixen had testified that he received the order from Schley and that the Vixen carried the message.

When the Spaniards came out Schley determined to head for them and hold them until the slower battleships could come up. But this plan failed, and the Spaniards got away. Schley instantly determined to try a new plan, and hence issued the order to "Close up," and "Follow the flag." "Captain Clark," he said, "knew very well that it wasn't intended for him, because he was following the flag, and so he repeated it to the other ships."

At the time of the loop the Brooklyn was so near the Spanish ship that Schley saw, with the naked eye, Spanish sailors running from the turret to the superstructure, "and," he said, "I could see the daylight between their legs as they ran." During the turn he never saw the starboard side of the Texas and never crossed her bows, and never was nearer than 600 yards. She was so distant that the thought of collision never entered his head. The Hodgson colloquy never occurred. "In the first place," said Schley, "he was too good an officer to transgress one of the plainest duties of an officer at such times, and, secondly, if he had undertaken it I would not have permitted it for a second. It is fiction. There was no colloquy."

When they got out on the ocean and were engaged by the four leading Spaniards, Schley believed that the Brooklyn would have to conduct the fight alone, because the battleships could not catch up, and remarked to Cook: "We must stay with that crowd." Then the Oregon came up, and Schley said he never before realized what rapid gunfire meant. The ships were a sheet of flames. Smoke came out of the hatches of the Spaniards and streamed up in almost perpendicular column. When the Colon surrendered Schley sent Cook aboard with orders to give no terms but unconditional surrender.

He said that he was delighted to have Sampson send him and the Oregon after what was supposed to be Camara's fleet, because after what those two ships had done he felt that they could meet "anything that carried the Spanish colors." The Oregon went back and Schley went on alone. H got up to within 1800 yards of the stranger before he found that she was an Austrian. His starboard battery had been entirely disabled during the battle, and he was manoeuvring to get her with his port battery.

Without any trace of feeling Admiral Schley denied Lieutenant Pott's story that he showed fear at the affair of May 31. "Mr. Potts," he said slowly and quietly, "is entirely in error in thinking that I took advantage of any protection at that time. It is not a fact." He paused, and then added, "We were going head on and there was no protection for anybody."

A notable utterance of Schley's during the day was, "The fact that this blockade, both at Santiago and Cienfuegos, was sufficient is proved by the fact that no vessel entered the harbor or escaped."

Captain Clark, who commanded the Orcgon, testified on the previous day. He said when the Oregon joined the Brooklyn during the battle, Schley was engaging four Spaniards at once. He testified that Sampson's plan of battle was not followed, and the battle was not fought in accordance with any squadron orders previously issued.

"It made a deep impression on me," he said, "to find the Brooklyn there and I felt that we should mutually sustain and support each other." In fact, all the testimony of that day was to the effect that with some slight assistance from the Texas, the whole battle was fought and won by the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

When Major Murphy was recalled to correct his testimony, he added an interesting story about the battle. When it was over and Schley had sent Captain Cook aboard the Colon to receive the surrender, he addressed his officers and men, cautioning them not to cheer when the Spanish captain came on board. Schley said the Spaniard had fought gallantly and made a good fight, and must be treated any cheering. Later when the Brooklyn came alongside the Iowa, where Cervera was, Schley repeated this. Cervera heard it and appreciated it very deeply.

Drastic Measures in Samar.

The people of the Island of Samar, P. I., have been notified to concentrate in the towns, otherwise they will be considered public enemies and outlaws, and will be treated accordingly. Intense feeling exists among the troops in Samar. If they can meet the enemy in the open there will be great retaliation.

Reduces World's Pacing Record.

Little Boy has reduced his world's pacing to wagon record from 2.01¾ to 2.01½ at Memphis, Tenn.

News of the Toilers.

The average pay of the day laborer is $1.50 per diem.

The fatalities among coal miners are said to be the greatest of any industry.

About 173,000 persons are employed in the Postal Department of Great Britain and Ireland.

The eight-hour work day is gaining in poularity, and its further adoption is being more generally urged.

Three hundred longshoremen at Loraine, Ohio, quit because of the appointment of an unpopular foreman.

The Rhenish Steel Works will reduce wages ten per cent.

Thirteen waiters at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, who entered the country under contract, are to be deported.

There are several unions in New York City composed of clerks, but that class of labor is usually poorly organized.

The Saturday half-holiday is being continued with beneficent effects all through the year by many large employers of labor.

It is said that important labor legislation will be vigorously urged when the various State Legislatures convene for the winter session.

Wireless Telegraphy on Motors.

Mr. Marconi has perfected a wireless telegraphic apparatus inside his motor car by which he can quickly travel to any part of the country and communicate to other cars and stations. The messages are taken successfully with the funnel, which may be raised or lowered. Messages can be transmitted while the motor is traveling. This motor was specially built for military purposes, and will take part in the next manoeuvers.—London Sphere.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit. This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

Rarely Experienced.

"So Floaters has at last got a job with the corporation, eh?"

"Yes, and a good salary he gets, too."

"For doing nothing, of course?"

"Yes, but you mustn't forget that he brings a lifetime of experience in that line."—Richmond Dispatch.

Care of the Complexion.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer greatly in winter from chapping. Frequently the trouble arises from the use of impure soaps and cheap salves. The face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory Soap. A little mutton-tallow or almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Every British parish with a population of 300 or over is compelled by law to erect a parish council.

A fellow is not a lobster just because he suffers from boils.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

Graves average five feet deep in England, five feet six inches in France and six feet ten inches in Russia.

Gold pens were first made in 1840. Their sale to-day is 1,500,000 a year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

French steamers now make the trip from Marseilles to Sydney in thirty-four days. A century ago it took seven months.

Winter Tourist Rates—Season 1901-1902.

The Southern Railway, the direct route to the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the South and Southwest, announces excursion tickets will be placed on sale October 15th to April 30th, with final limit May 31, 1902. Perfect Dining and Pullman Service on all through trains. For full particulars regarding rates, descriptive matter, call on or address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway.

The electric light pole stands in its own light.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The boarding house bore bores the boarders.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Marriage may be a failure without bankruptcy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Doctors' bills often make a man wish he were dead.

Iamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

High Streets in London.

There are still thirty High streets in London, although many others have been renamed. There are eleven St. John's roads and nine St. James's places. Eleven Queen streets still exist, although thirty-three have been renamed, and fifteen King streets remain out of the original fifty-three. There are two Oxford streets other than the famous one, and five Victoria streets.

Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
OUR $3.50 MAJOR SHOES $3.00 THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER
THE LATEST FASHION
W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line Cannot be Equaled at Any Price.
For More than a Quarter of a Century
the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has equalled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes before his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more than value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. **Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes, and are just as good in every way.**
Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and the best shoe dealers everywhere.
Caution! Beware of imitations. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent by mail, postage free, when you cannot obtain them of dealers. Write for catalog, telling how to order. Measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium, or light sole.
Custom Work and Repairing Department in connection.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B,